FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOI/PA
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 5
Page 22 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 98 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 99 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 100 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 146 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;

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# REPRODUCTION OF MATERIAL FORM CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

DATE: January 22, 1964

FROM

SAC, LOUISVILLE (157-90) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

COMINFIL

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS - C

NEW YORK 00:

Re Cincinnati letter, dated December 11, 1963.

A search of the Louisville indices developed no further subversive derogatory data regarding FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, originating within the Louisville Division, then set forth in referenced Cincinnati letter. With respect to the information set forth on page 8 of referenced letter as obtained on June 10, 1959, from

(protect per request), [

it is noted this information is recorded in Louisville report of March 11, 1960 (rather than March 10, 1961), regarding "ANNE BRADEN; SM - C", Louisville file 100-3533-1117.

Included in information furnished by at that time, was data reflecting ANNE and CARL BRADEN, Field Secretaries of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) and Editors of its publication, "The Southern Patriot", were among members of the committee sponsoring the May 22, 1959 appearance of Rev. SHUTTLESWORTH in Louisville, Kentucky.

There follows a characterization of CARL and

ANNE BRADEN:

2/- Bureau' (RM)

1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Info) (RM)

1 - Cincinnati (100-14305) (Info) (RMREC-34

1 - New York (100-149194) (info) (RM)

1 - Louisville

WLW:srt

(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-30-79 BY Sp2 19

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1964

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street,
Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former
member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville,
Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13,
1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal
Court, in a state sedition prosecution against
Carl Yames Braden, identified Braden and his wife,
Anne Braden, as having been known to her as
members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from
January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of
her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that Carly Braden had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of Braden.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that Carl Braden had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on Rep.2, 1962, reported that Carl Braden had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. Braden indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On August 30. 1963.

(conceal identity at request), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

With respect to Dr. M. M. D. PERDUE, The Right Reverend C. EUBANK TUCKER and Dr. DANIEL J. HUGHLETT mentioned on page 18 of referenced Cincinnati letter as members of the board of the SCEF and Co-Chairmen of the Committee sponsoring Reverend SHUTTLESWORTHSMay 22, 1959, appearance in Louisville, Kentucky, it is noted that no information has been received indicating any of these individuals have been members of the Communist Party and none of these individuals have been subjects of Bureau investigations and it is not believed any characterizing of them would be appropriate in connection with any memorandum relating to Rev. SHUTTLESWORTH. PERDUE, TUCKER and HUGHLETT all have been or were quite active in the racial field in the Louisville, Kentucky, area. Rev. PERDUE died September 4, 1963. According to an article which appeared in the September 12, 1963, issue of the Louisville Defender, a weekly newspaper of limited circulation, of Louisville, Kentucky, publishing items primarily of interest to Negroes, ANNE BRADEN spoke during the funeral services of Rev. PERDUE praising him highly. Also during the funeral services, a letter from Rev. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH identified as President of the SCEF and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, was read, in which SHUTTLESWORTH wrote that "The South has lost a great statesman and the nation, a mighty warrior ... Dr. PERDUE was one of the great personalities of these times. He was a tireless worker and an ardent fighter for freedom and justice."

Regarding Rev. C. EUBANK TUCKER, it is noted he has long been active in racial matters in the Louisville area and has become somewhat of a controversial figure in this field. He is a Bishop of the A.M.E. Zion Church,

.D/L

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) 1/20/64 SAC. LOS ANGELES (100-24345). (100-49734)COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS ATEANTA DIVISION Re Atlanta letter 12/17/63: 2383VEI/acf Joul 201888 that Reverend A. A. PETERS resides at 1833 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles. On December 31, 1963, SE caused a check to be made of records of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Los Angeles, which disclosed that the number AD 2-3445 is listed to the Victory Baptist Church, 4802 McKinley Street, Los Angeles 570 On January 15, 1964, IC caused a check to be made of records of the Retail Ferchants credit Association in Los Angeles. These records reveal that Reverend ARTHUR ATLAS PETERS, wife CADYE MARE PETERS, lives at 1833 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles, formerly at 1188 East 54th Street, Los Angeles, and is minister at the Victory Baptist Church in Los Angeles. Los Angeles indices contain numerous references to Reverend PETERS dating back to the late 1940's. He has been on the mailing list of a number of subversive organizations, and has been active in the civil rights movement, however, he is not known to have been a member of or closely affiliated with the Communist Party or front groups. The most recent information con- 57D cerning him was furnished by who, on October 24, 1963, advised that a conference sponsored by the National Association GLASS. WEXT. BY SL-3 DB Q FEASON FCIM 11. 1-2.4/2 4) - Bureau (RM) DATE OF REVIEW (1-100-438794) 1-100-106-670) 1-100-407018) Atlanta (100-6520) (RM) 2 - Los Angeles HJW: rms NOT RECORDED (8)12 JAN 29 1964

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LA-100-24345 LA-100-49734

for the Advancement of Colored People-United Civil Rights Committee, was held at the Victory Baptist Church in Los Angeles, on September 14, 1963, at which Reverend PETERS was in attendance. This conference was held to evaluate activities taking place in the Los Angeles area with regard to the Wegro question.

CONPOENTIAL

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12064 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bureau 100-3-116 New York, New York January 21, 1964

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

H-85 4628 RFP 10 DATE: Re: Communist facty, United States of America

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Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security-C

Classified by 8972TE Declassifion: OADR

On January 19, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on that on that date Bayard Rustin stated Martin Luther King wants him (Rustin) to come to a three day conference which King is

holding in North Carolina. Rustin also stated that King told him that it was imperative that he come to this conference, and Rustin also mentioned that this conference would "bring 25 key people together."

On January 20, 1964, the same source furnished information w that Rustin would take a United Airlines Flight from Newark, New 🚡 🔿 🕏 Jersey, on January 20, 1964, at 12:30 p.m., and would arrive in 😂 🧲 Asheville, North Carolina, at 4:29 p.m. He also indicated that on Wednesday (January 22, 1964) he would depart from Asheville APPROPRIATE AGENCIA at 4:15 p.m. and arrive at Newark at 7:39 p.m.

With respect to the foregoing information, it is to be noted that Martin Luther King is having a "retreat conference" at Black Mountain, North Carolina, starting on January 20, 1964, which is to be attended by officials of the Southern Christian Leadership DAT Conference and others.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency,

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CONFIDENTIAL of America

Communist Party, United States of America Negro Question Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On January 19, 1964, the same source furnished information which indicated that Bill Kunstler contacted Rustin on that date. Kunstler said he would like to meet with Rustin, but Rustin explained that he was leaving to spend three days with Martin Luther King. Rustin mentioned that he had been offered a job in the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), but he stated that he feels this is just an effort to control him and that he plans to reject it. Kunstler agreed that the NAACP wants "to put a blanket" on Rustin. Kunstler stated that both he and Arthur Kinoy would talk to Rustin upon his return from seeing King about the (civil rights) movement.

On August 30, 1960, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Arthur Kinoy had attempted to set up a Communist Party (CP) Club of professionals following the 16th National CP Convention



Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C



William Kunstler is on the Board of Directors of the Gandhi Society For Human Rights.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 29, 1962, that a rally was held on October 24, 1962, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un - American Activities Committee at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. William Kunstler spoke at the rally and told the audience that the House Committee on Un - American Activities (HCUA) interferes with social progress and the brotherhood of man. Kunstler called for the abolition of the HCUA.

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 3, 1962, that Kunstler had had the "Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Port Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.







Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond" Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Mustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.





Re: Communist Pary, United States

of America - Wegro Question

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Internal Security - C

APPENDIX

LISH

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

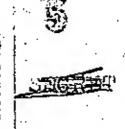
A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past.





FBI Date: 1/21/64 Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing CLASSIFIED DESISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT RAVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATES --- 6-H-8K-H-78-RF-P-KS DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) Classified by 8972 TDK Declasify on: OADR FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) Souling DER SHIP CONTERENCE SUBJECT: C PUSA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS-C Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies of a LHM dated 1/21/64; a copy is enclosed for Atlanta and one for Charlotte. The source used in this LHM is NY 4212-S\*. Sources used in characterizations are as follows ENCIES AND FIRED CEPTOES 5-Bureau (ENCLS. 7) (RM) (1-100-158790) (BÁYARÓ RUSTIN) (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) 1- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (ENCL.1) (TNFO) (RM) 1- Charlotte (100- ) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (ENCL. 1) (INFO) (RM) 1- New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (414) 1- New York (100-118562) (ARTHUR KINOY) (421) 1- New York (100-146994) (WILLIAM KUNSTLER) HEREIR IS UNCLY WILLIAM · EXCEPT THERE SHOW 1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (414) OTHERWISE 1- New York (100-149194) (Cominfil SCLC) (41) 1- New York (414) 39 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS
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NY 100-151548

Characterization	<u>o</u> f	ARTHUR KINOY	
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Characterization	of	WILLIAM KUNSTLER	
2.			

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret: because it contains information from NY 4212-S\*. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

CONFIDENTIAL

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BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-22-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1/21/64

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

TO:

DIRECTOR. FHI

(PERSONAL ATTENTION

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C.

SULLIVAN, DOMESTIC

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM:

RE:

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SAC. LOS ANGELES (100-24345) (C)

IS .

#### DO NOT DISSEMINATE

Re Atlanta airtel 12/24/63 and Los Angeles airtel dated 1/3/64.

A confidential source at Los Angeles has advised that Los Angeles telephone number published number for

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Bureau (AM-RM) (PERSONAL ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SULLIVAN) (1-100-3-116; CPUSA, Negro Question) d1-100-438794 (SCLC) Memphis, Hew tell Atlanta (AM-RM) PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC) 1-100-5718: SCLC)

(1-100-106670; MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(1-100-6520; CPUSA, Negro Question)

1-100-5586; MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

1-100-6520A; CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

2 - Los Angeles 1-100-24345)

1-100-57229) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4-30-79 BY 502 tg



### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bu 100-3-116 - 100-358916

New York, New York February 11, 1964

ON JUN 1 9 1985

APPROPRIATE OF ICE

AND THE SED WOUTE OF ICE

STRIST OF ISSUE OF I

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY LEGALLES

On February 7, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, Slater King was in contact with Jack O'Dell and told him that Dr. (Martin Luther) King had read the letter and wanted to make some additions feeling there should be more information on the indictment. Slater said that Dr. King may allow the letter to go out on "their mailing list." O'Dell commented that a letter from him would really get some action and that "their mailing list" includes 10,000 names. O'Dell and Slater agreed that Slater would call Dr. King that day to make sure of the mailing list.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1962, that, as of that time, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America, as being a member of its National Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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5/30 declassification



Re: Communist Party,
United States of America
Negro Question
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

Slater King is a civil rights leader in Albany, Georgia, who is active in the Albany movement.

It is noted that the first confidential source advised on February 3, 1964, that on that date, O'Dell dictated a letter to an individual in Albany, Georgia, which concerned pending indictments against the leaders of the civil rights movement in Albany, Georgia, and which requested that communications be sent to the Attorney General asking that these indictments be dropped.

FBI Date: Transmit the following in in plain text or code) AIRTEL Via (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) TO FD BY 1678 RFF K (100-358916): SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) FROM (100-91330)SUBJECT: CP, USA NECRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS-C (00: NY) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL Classified by IS-C Declassiden: DADR (00: NY) Reny airtel and letterhead memorandum, 2/5/64.(U) There are enclosed for the Bureau 7 b7D letterhead memorandum containing information from on 2/7/64, reflecting further contact between SLATER KING and O'DELL. ENCLOSURE 5-Bureau (100-3-116) (Encl.  $\eta$ ) (RM) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) [14100-438794)\(scic.) 4-Atlanta (100-6520) (RM) (Encl. 4) 78 FEB 18 1964 (1-100-6078) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) 1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (1-100-5718) (SCLC) 1-New York (100-151548) (CPUSA - NEGRO QUESTION) (414) 1-New York (100-91330) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (414) 1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41) Classified by ORIGINAL FILE Declassify of lassified by 1080 JFO:rmv (13¢LASS. & E Exempt from OVS, Category 2 REASON - FCM Ente of Declassification Indefinite 57 FEB 241964 11/10/77

NY 100-151548 100-91330

SECRET

The source used to characterize O'DELL is NY 694-S\*.

This memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from reflecting highly sensitive information concerning O'DELL's involvement in racial matters in the U.S.

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·\* -2- :

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: TOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE UNITED STATES G CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED Memorandum BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTED ADRCY DATE: 6-11-85 1678RFF 101 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) January 22, 1964 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES SAC, CHICAGO (100-16238) AND FIE SUBJECT: COMINFIL OSOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IS - C (00: New York) CLASS: & EXT REASON DATE OF REVAEW Declassify on: DADR Re Cincinnati letter to the Bureau dated 12/11/63, captioned as above. A review of the Chicago files on January 6, 7, 10, and A15, 1964, reflected the following pertinent subversive information concerning Reverend FRED LEE SHUTTLESWORTH. FREEDShulthosworth, FREE Lyhouthersunes a All sources used herein have furnished/reliable information in the past. Chicago League Of Negro Voters (COMINFIL) On February 15, 1960, made available a pamphlet entitled "Call To A Conference" distributed by the Chicago League of Negro Voters. This pamphlet calls upon alko religious, fraternal, social, and political groups to attend the Midwest Conference of Negro Voters. It urged all Negro leaders, Republican, Democrats, and Independents, to close ranks at this conference which was to be held on March 11. 12, and 13, 1960 at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 South Indiana, Chicago, Illinois. The pamphlet states that delegate fees will be \$3.00, which is to be mailed to the Chicago League of Negro Voters, Post Office Box 6133, Chicago, Illinois, It states that any voter may attend as an observer without full rights and privileges upon a payment of \$1.00. This pamphlet also states that Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, Chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights, will be the guest speaker This information is currently maintained in Chicago file 100-35579-1A (33) IL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS PECLASSIFIED Bureau"(RM) DIESKAISE - REC- 38 Atlanta (RM) 2 - Cincinnati (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 1 - Chicago 10 JAN 27 1964 Hassified by 6080 JPO:bak xempt from GDA Category 2 (9) Late of Declassification Indefinite LED/539 11/10/77

SEMET SEGRET

CG 100-16238

A source advised in June, 1959, that the Chicago League of Negro Voters at that time had been designated by the Illinois Communist Party (CP) as a point of concentration in the CP campaign to penetrate 'right led mass' organizations.

On February 15, 1960, provided substantial the same information as was provided by The original information is currently maintained in Chicago file 100-35579-1A (32).

On March 7, 1960, CG 5824-Se made available a leaflet which indicated that on March 11, 1960, under the auspices of the Chicago League of Negro Voters, a "Solidarity Rally" would be held at the Monumental Baptist Church, 729 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

This leaflet listed the Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, Civil Rights leader, from Birmingham, Alabama, as a guest speaker. This meeting was to be on a discussion of the historic struggle being waged in the South and what individuals in the North can do to strike decisive blows for freedom, and to outline a program to increase the power of the Negro vote in the 1960 elections. A donation of \$1.00 was asked.

The original information is currently maintained in Chicago file 100-35579-14 (36)

The original information is contained in Chicago

During mid-March, 1960, CG 5824-S\* advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated he thinks that the rabble-rousing speech of SHUTTLESWORTH on March 11, 1960 indicated the growing militancy among the Negro people. LIGHTFOOT stated



CG 100-16238 COUNTY SPORET CO

that even if the Communist Party does not have all the answers, it does know that the younger people are the most militant and will not be stopped.

The original information is maintained in Chicago file 100-35579-325.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois State Board as of March 11, 1963

3/11/63 ] 💆

"The Worker"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist Party newspaper.

On February 21, 1960, "The Worker", page 12, column 1, contained an article captioned "Call Midwest Conference of Negro Voters."

This article stated that unity of Negro voters in the coming Presidential election would be the major theme at the "Midwest Conference of Negro Voters" to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 11, 12, and 13, 1960. This article states that an appeal to Republicans, Democrats, and Independents as voters would be made by the Chicago Negro Voters League, initiators of the conference, and urged religious, fraternal and social organizations to take part.

Among the speakers at this affair was listed the Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH, Chairman of the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights.

The article stated that the Negro voters can unite and exert maximum pressure on both the Democratic and Republican Party in 1960, and that candidates for the Presidency and for Congress would be compelled to support fair employment practices; equal business opportunities; protection against lynching, mob, and police abuse; non-discrimination in hiring; school integration; and the right to vote in Southern states.

SECRET 3

SEXRET

SMCRET CG 100-16238

The original is maintained in Chicago file 100-35579-295.

The Worker", issue dated March 20, 1960, page 3, carried an article entitled "Midwest Negro Voters Urge A National Body." The article, written by SAM KUSHNER and datelined Chicago, Illinois, stated that a national partisan political organization was called by the 142 delegates from eight midwest states at the concluding session of a three day meeting of the Midwest Conference of Negro Voters in Chicago, Illinois. The article states the delegates were inspired by the key-note message of the Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH of Birmingham, Alabama.

The original is maintained in Chicago file 100-7480-1B.

SAM KUSHNER as of March, 1960, was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois State Board.

(CG 5824-S\*) 3/60) **X** 

On August 13, 1961, "The Worker", page 4, column 1, contained an article captioned "Freedom Riders Report Back To Chicago."

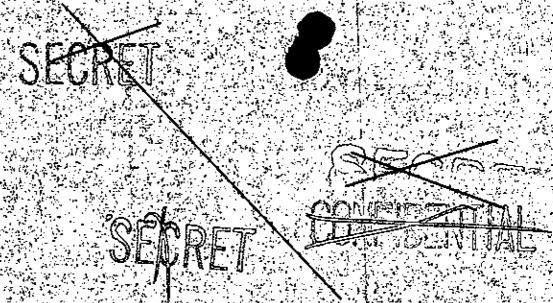
This article reflected how Negro and White freedom riders came out of the jails of Mississippi and Alabama to tell Chicagoans of the beatings they received at the hands. of their Southern jailers and the solidarity that grew as they fought back with protests and singing.

More than a thousand people, the article stated. came to two rallies held at the Greater Bethesda Baptist Church on the south side of Chicago and at the St. Stephens A.M.E. Church on the west side of Chicago, Illinois.

This article also contained a photograph which included a statement directly below this photograph which "Un the platform at one of the meetings for the Freedom Riders was Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, Alabama:

The original is retained in Chicago file A) 157-81-101

page 2.



CG 100-16238

#### Nation Of Islam (NOI)

A characterization of the Nation of Islam (NOI) is attached hereto.

"Muhammad Speaks" Volumn number 2, number 18, dated May 24, 1963, page 2, columns 1,2,3,4, and 5, carried an article entitled "Jeremiah In Birmingham", and "Sees A Powder Keg City Of Contrast."

This article concerned Alabama and stated that the biggest, most publicized civil rights struggle in the history of the South was being met by the most brutal form of opposition. The article stated patroling policemen and heavily-armed highway patrolmen form an ominous and menacing backdrop, and police have jailed thousands of Negroes, drenched scores of others with high pressure hoses, and even turned dogs against them.

The article continues that in the vicinity of the Gaston's Motel in Alabama, the headquarters of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, who is leading the freedom fight and who has vowed "there is no turning back," the feverish activity staggered a newcomer to the scene. The article states the Reverend KING and a colleague, the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, arrived and almost immediately held a press conference attended by about one hundred reporters and spectators, both Negro and White.

The original is maintained in Chicago file 100-35635-1B3. Book 3; page 2.

"Muhammad Speaks" is a newspaper which describes itself as "dedicated to freedom, justice and equality for the so-called Negro. The earth belongs to Allah", and as being published by MM #2 at 634 East 79th Street; Chicago, 19, Illinois.

"Muhammad Speaks", Volumn 3, number 1, dated September 27, 1963, page 6, columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, carried an article entitled "Rev. Shuttlesworth Name on a Birmingham Bullet."

CG 100-16238



This article reflected that the cruel, coldblooded killing of a Negro army veteran, six months home from the Berlin Wall "freedom duty," is being passed off as casually as an affliction of the common cold and with about the same prospects for cure.

The article states that "Muhammad Speaks" learned that the bullets that tore the neck off the twenty year old Negro war veteran, JOHN L. COLEY, as he stook lonely in a crowd, were intended for another man standing ten feet away, the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, nationally known Civil Rights leader.

The article states this is the second such "message" narrowly missing SHUTTLESWORTH, and that they were "looking for Shuttlesworth."

The article continues that eyewithesses revealed to "Muhammad Speaks" reporters that at least one section of armed white men driving through the crowd saw COLEY and yelled: "Kill that nigger Shuttlesworth! That's the nigger Shuttlesworth there! Kill that nigger: "They were near the spot where SHUTTLESWORTH was standing.

The original information is contained in Chicago file 100-35635-1B3, Book 4, page 6.

### National Committee To Repeal The Walter Mc Carran Act (1963)

A characterization of the National Committee To Repeal The Walter Mc Carran Act (1963) is attached hereto:

On May 20, 1963; furnished a list of names submitted by participants at the National Committee To Repeal the Mc Carran Act (NCRMA) meeting held on May 18, 1963. This was a list of persons to be considered for contact to join the committee and as possible members of the National Committee To Repeal The Mc Carran act, Included in this list was Reverend (FRED) SHUTTLESWORTH.

The original information is maintained in Chicago file 100-40401-1A(7).

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CG: 100-16238

Information Pertaining To SHUTTLESWORTH's Wife

"The Worker" issued dated March 19, 1961; printed an article datelined Chicago, Illinois, and entitled, "Mrs. Shuttlesworth Tells Chicagoans How Liberty Fight Goes On In. The South."

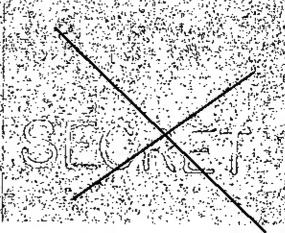
This arcicle states that 100 years after the Civil War, Mrs. RUBY SHUTTLESWORTH, wife of Dr. FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, Negro freedom leader of the South, told how the South was still fighting for the "rights that were already won in the Civil War." Mrs. SHUTTLESWORTH spoke at a rally sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association in commemoration of Negro History Week in Chicago, Illinois, held on Lincoln's birthday, 1961.

The original is maintained in Chicago file 100-7480-18.

A characterization of the African-American Heritage, Association is attached hereto.

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#### APPENDIX

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CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS SECRET



The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the Civil Liberties Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP of Illinois and discussed with them the fact that the climate in the United States on civil liberties and civil rights issues had changed to the extent that it was now possible to proceed to form a new organization with broad mass support. By doing so, CRILEY believed that people who would not associate themselves with an organization of narrow scope would join a civil liberties and civil rights organization built around a broader issue such as the abolishment of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). The CP leaders, after receiving assurance from CRILEY that any new organization that might evolve would protect the Party interests, authorized CRILEY to proceed with his plan to form a broader organization.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that a new organization known as the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights was formally launched in Chicago at a meeting on October 26, 1960. The stated primary purpose of the new organization was to seek the abolition of the HCUA, and RICHARD CRILEY was named as its Executive Secretary, after having been the guiding force in arranging the October 26, 1960, meeting

The first source in October, 1960, advised that CRILEY again attended a meeting of the Illinois District CP leadership on October 23, 1960, at which time he reported on the organizational meeting of the CCDBR. CRILEY stated that the immediate purpose of his organization is to obtain mass support to abolish the HCUA, but the new Committee purposes will also include defense of Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there will be no formal affiliation with any national organization of similar purpose; however, the CCDBR, according to CRILEY, will consult and have liaison with national organizations having the same purpose. According to the source, the CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A third source advised on May 10, 1963, that the CCDBR continues to adhere to the same aims and purposes, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary; however, its Board of Directors has been expanded to include additional members of the clergy, educators and labor representatives, not known to be CP members.

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APPENDIX

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NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, also known as Muhammad's Temples of Islam

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In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On July 10, 1963, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

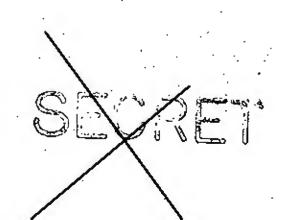
In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On July 10, 1963, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

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CONFIDENTIAL

100-16238

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE MC CARRAN ACT (1963)

The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) maintains headquarters in Room 318, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the NCRMA is the outgrowth of an Ad Hoc Committee of Initiators, headed by Professor CLYDE MILLER of New York, who solicited signatures to a Petition to the President of the United States in 1962 which called for the repeal of the McCarran Act. The NCRMA held its formation meeting at Chicago on May 18, 1963; the stated purpose of the Committee is to seek repeal of the Internal Security Act of 1950 as amended. As of July, 1963, its purpose is the same.

Source advised that the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), and its Executive Secretary RICHARD CRILEY, gave full support to organizing this new organization. At the May 18, 1963, formation meeting Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Executive Director of the CCDBR, was named National Administrator of the NCRMA.

A second source advised in April and May, 1963, that the Communist Party, USA (CP) interest in NCRMA has been to give it full support and approval and it takes the position that the Committee composition must be extremely broad and the Party's direct influence must be kept to a minimum. The CP believes the new Committee will serve its purpose in fighting the McCarran Act alone and the CP has everything to gain by taking this position. The CP reportedly has agreed to make funds available to this Committee.

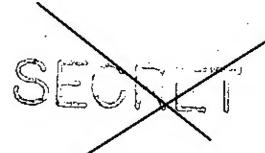
. A third source advised as of May, 1963, that RICHARD CRILEY was then a member of the CP.

CLYDE MILLER, according to the "Daily Worker," issue of March 5, 1941, was a signer of a statement to the President defending the CP.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist daily newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

LOLA BELLE HOLMES, a CP member from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised in August, 1958, that Reverend BAIRD stated that he was a "religious communist" and that he believed there was a relationship between science, religion and communism and was attempting to prove his theory.

APPENDIX



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#### APPENDIX

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION Formerly Known as Afro-American Heritage Association



Records of Corporation Division, Secretary of State, State of Illinois, reviewed June 24, 1959, reflect that Articles of Incorporation, Non-Profit, for Afro-American Heritage Association were filed October 3, 1958, giving the purpose of the organization as being "to spread wide and far the history and heritage of people of African descent to Negroes and to the whole American people, ..."

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY for the ostensible purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It has a governing board represented by both communists and non-communist members and some individuals with strong nationalistic tendencies. This board decides policy, reflecting CP policy on some issues and opposing CP policy on other issues; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program.

FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He continues to be the guiding force in AAHA.

A second source advised on May 9, 1963, that during the latter part of 1962, the CP of Illinois, South Side Executive Board worked with ISHMAEL FLORY and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading CP of Illinois policy-maker, to organize two AAHA chapters in Chicago Congressional District wards, which, according to FLORY, would provide avenues in the local level to discuss issues and Afro-American history and for the solution of current problems within the context of Marxist theory. These chapters, Crispus Attucks and First Settlers Chapters are under the leadership of South Side Club CP members and their aims include efforts to recruits new CP members and reactivation of ex-CP members.

APPENDIX CONFIDENTIAL \*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

### Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

DATE:

1/22/64

SAC, HONOLULU (100-6313) (P)

SUBJECT:

CP, USA Negro Question Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Re Atlanta letter 1/14/64.

Honolulu Telephone Directory indicates that 614-420 is listed to MARVA C. GARRETT, 86-164 Mailiilii Road, Honolulu.

Mrs. MARVA GARRETT is President of the Honolulu Chapter of the NAACP. Honolulu sources have reported no evidence of any CP infiltration of this organization.

On 1/21/64

Hickam Air Force

Base, advised SA that MARVA CHANEY GARRETT is still employed as an Information Clerk at MATS Terminal, Hickam Air Force Base.

3-Bureau (100-3-116) (RAM)

100-106670, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

100-438794, SCLC)

5-Atlanta (100-6520) (RAM)

100-6520-A) 100-5586, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

100-5718, SCLC)

(157-169, WYATT T. WALKER)

1-Honolulu LSB:mbd

(9)

NL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 30-79 BY SPB

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NOT RECORDED

78\_FEB. 1964 **5**.

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BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-17-74 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-28-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-28-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-24-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/2164 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1464 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-17-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

According to

According to

who has furnished reliable information
in the past,

who has furnished reliable information
in the past,

SHUTTLESWORTH from Alabama spoke at a meeting of Teens
Ahead on 3/13/59 at the Germantown Branch of the YMCA in
Philadelphia, Pa. The Reverend SHUTTLESWORTH discussed his
experiences in fighting for integration in the South

The following is a characterization of Teens Ahead.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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PH 100-47194

### TEENS AHEAD



A source advised on March 29, 1956, that on March 28, 1956, he learned from SYLVIA BROCKMON that her daughter, CAROL BROCKMON, recently organized a group called "Teens Ahead" (TA) which was composed of youths fourteen to eighteen years of age and which met once a month.

A second source on November 13, 1956, advised that on November 9, 1956, SYLVIA EROCKMON admitted she was a member of the CPEPD. This source on October 11, 1957, advised that MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, a leading CP youth leader, and a member of the District Committee, CPEPD, on October 6, 1957, stated that members of the one CP Youth Club in Philadelphia had been very active in TA. RUBIN described TA as a group which was "progressive" in its character.

On February 3, 1958, a third source advised that SANDRA GORDON, a member of the CP Youth Club, on January 31, 1958, reported at a CP Youth Club meeting that TA is no longer considered to be "socialist based." On March 31, 1958, this source also advised that SANDRA GORDON on March 21, 1958, claimed she was chairman of TA.

The November 7, 1956, edition of the "Germantown Courier", a Philadelphia area newspaper, contained an article which states TA was formed for the purpose of giving young people an opportunity to discuss issues that were not a part of their regular school curriculum and to meet boys and girls of different race, religious, cultural, and economic backgrounds.

A fourth source on April 25, 1958, advised that MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN on April 23, 1958, stated that while the interests of the CP youth forces had been directed away from TA to another youth group, there were still three members of the Youth Club of the CP who continued to work with TA as their CP mass work assignment. The purpose of this assignment was to insure the CP would continue to maintain contact with the TA group.

On May 18, 1961, a fifth source advised that TA continued to function in Philadelphia.

On May 7, 1962, a third source advised NORMA LIBSON, a member of the CP Youth Club, stated TA had disbanded during April 1962.



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Reference is made to Paragraph two on Page 15 of	٠,
relet -	
who has furnished reliable information	b7D
in the past,	
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Concerning Paragraph three, Page 15, of relet,	•
on 10/28/60 orally advised SA of the	
information contained in this paragraph in relet. The	
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with reference of ranagraph four in relect, or	7D
information was received from the New Orleans Office.	
is a source of the New Orleans Office. He is further	4 15.
identified on Page 11 of relet.	•
	· ·
who has furnished reliable information	· .
in the past on 3/28/61 furnished this information, which is b7	; L
located in	
The Philadelphia Friends of the SCEF met at the	
YWCA, 5820 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, on 3/24/61.	
This meeting was held to honor Mrs. RUBY SCHUTTLESWORTH of	
Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. SCHUTTLESWORTH discussed the bombing	
of her home in Birmingham, Ala., and other attempts to	
destroy the SCHUTTLESWORTH residence after it had been repaired.	•
She also related that her daughter and several of her	
daughter's companions were arrested in Gadsden, Ala., for	,
refusing to ride in the rear of a bus. After the arrests, the	
SCEF came to the assistance of those arrested and arranged	
for bail. Mrs. SCHUTTLESWORTH said that was why she was in	
Philadelphia, and that she will appear in other cities to	
raise funds for the SCEF. She asked for aid for the Negroes in	•
the South and for the SCEF.	~ 6
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PH 100-47194

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Information located in July (u)

The Philadelphia Office indices reflect that by airtel dated 5/17/60 the Washington Field Office advised the Eureau, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Las Vegas, and New York as follows: (Reference made to last paragraph, Page 15, relet)

"Training in Nonviolence" pamphlet was obtained from the trash cover maintained on the residence of Washington, D. C

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pamphlet is maintained in WFO file 100-33439, entitled, "PEACEMAKERS; IS - C." This pamphlet announces that a training session concerning the use of nonviolent methods to fight segregation is scheduled to be held at the former Manumit School, Cornwells Heights, Pa., from 8/20 to 9/4/60. This training session was supported by the "PEACEMAKERS." The pamphlet revealed that this school will include forms of violence, "resistance to society," and the development of free, nonviolent relationships. The faculty included ANNE and CARL BRADEN, Field Secretaries of the SCEF.

From the information furnished by Philadelphia Office informants, it is apparent that Mr. and Mrs. SCHUTTLESWORTH visited Philadelphia on infrequent occasions, seeking to raise funds to fight segregation in the South and they were not associates of the individuals they met while in Philadelphia.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

A current characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund may be obtained from the New Orleans Office.

A characterization of the Teachers Union of New York may be found in the Appendix attached hereto.

On page 9 of September 26, 1960 issue of the "U. E. News", self-described on the massive ad as "Official Organ, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America," is a feature article accompanied by a photograph showing the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH addressing the delegates to the 25th Convention of the U. E. The article accompanying the photograph reports that Reverend SHUTTLESWORTH had come from Birmingham, Alabama, to address the Convention eft immediately afterward to stand trial for his activities in the fight for equal rights".

A characterization of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA) attached hereto.

On page 5 of the July 3, 1961 issue of the "National Guardian", is an article which reports that among the individuals invited to attend the 7th Annual Conference of the Japan Council against the A and H bombs to be held in Japan from October 6 through October 14, 1961, is the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH of Montgomery, Alabama.

advised that

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This information may be located in

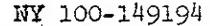
A characterization of the National Guardian and the United States Committee for Cooperation with the Japan Council against the A and H Bombs may be found attached hereto.

On Page 8, column 2 of the November 28, 1961 issue, and on page 12, column 4 of the December 3, 1961 issue of "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, is an article which reports a rally to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities would be held in New York City on December 6, 1961 under the sponsorship of the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that among the speakers appearing would be the Reverend FRED LIGHUTTLESWORTH, Alabama Integration Leader and Vice-President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

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A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on un-American Activities and the National Countitee, to abolish the House Committee on un-American activities, which appears in the former characterization, is attached hereto.

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## CONFIDENTIAL

Page 1, column 4 of the October 20, 1963 issue of "The Worker" contains an article wherein the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) announced that Civil Rights fighters in New York City would march on City Hall, New York City on October 20, 1963, to demand action on construction jobs for Negroes and Fuerto Ricans in Harlem slum clearance projects and for total school integration. Among the speakers at the City Hall rally would be the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH of the SCLC.

On page 5, column 2 of the October 24, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian", is a news article entitled "Guardian Honors Shuttlesworth November 26th", which reports that the Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH of Birmingham had been invited to attend, as a speaker and honored guest, a dinner to be held in New York City on November 26, to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the "National Guardian".

On Page 2, column 1 of the December 5, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" is an article which reports that the Reverend FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, Negro Liberation Leader, attended and was one of the main speakers at a "Guardian Dinner" held in New York City on November 26, 1963.

Reference Newark Letter set forth information concerning the appearance of SHUTTLESWORTH at the 25th Convention of the UERMWA on September 12, 1960 at Atlantic City. A characterization of the UERMWA is attached as noted previously and the reference to SHUTTLESWORTH's appearance is listed in the "U.E. News issue of September 26, 1960, page 9 as has been set forth.

NY Serial 100-13644-1A1473 is the "25th Convention Summary", published by the UERMWA, and pages 2 and 3 thereof reports the activities of the September 12, 1960, afternoon session of the convention and the speech of Reverend FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH.



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APPENDIX

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1952, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.



1.

'NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor
Party in 1947 as a "progressive"
weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies
having any affiliation with the
Communist Party, it has manifested
itself from the beginning as a virtual
official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities,
Report, Trial by Treason: The National
Committee to Secure Justice for the
ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25,
1956, p. 12.)"

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#### APPENDIX

CONFINENTIAL

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

A second source advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a Communist Party member as of September, 1952.

A third source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

Various sources have advised during March, 1962, that Communist Party (CP) members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 6, 1963, the first source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

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#### APPENDIX

#### TEACHERS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The 1942 report of the New York State Legislative Subcommittee investigating the Public Education System in New York City (Rapp Coudert Committee), page 178, stated in substance the following regarding the Teachers Union of the City of New York (TU):

"The history of the Communist movement in the New York City School system is primarily the history of the so-called Teachers Union of the City of New York, formerly Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and of its subsidiary, the College Teachers Union, formerly Local 547 of the American Federation of Teachers, which was founded by Local 5 in 1938." The Communists began infiltrating Local 5 in the 1920's and by 1935, were in complete control. In 1941, AFT revoked the charters of Locals 5 and 537 on the grounds that these locals were under the "control of the Communist Party and had consistently engaged in practices inimical to democracy."

Dr. ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ of the Teachers Guild, presently deceased, advised in August, 1955, that after the revocation of TU's charter, it acted as an independent union until 1943, when it became affiliated with the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

According to an article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" of June 11, 1946, the State, County and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers, both CIO, consolidated in April, 1946, to form the United Public Workers of America (UPWA).

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States 1955" pages 3 and 4, reflects that UPWA disbanded in February, 1953, after being expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

The "Daily Worker," a former East Coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 16, 1953, page 2, column 5, noted that TU had announced it would henceforth be an independent organization of teachers and had ended its affiliation with the UPWA.

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#### APPENDIX

#### TEACHERS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

JOHN LAUTNER, former National Functionary of the Communist Party, United States of America, until his expulsion from the Communist Party in 1950, on January 6, 1954, advised that he has known the TU of New York City to have been under the control of the Communist Party since the middle 1930's. He knows the top leaders of the TU, ABRAHAM LEDERMAN, President, and ROSE V. RUSSELL, Legislative Representative, as having been devoted Communist Party members as of the time he left the Communist Party.

The "New York Teachers News," official newspaper of the TU on October 12, 1963, reported the death of ABRAHAM LEDERMAN on October 3, 1963, and that ROSE RUSSELL continued as a TU official.

The same edition of the newspaper indicated that TU is located at 206 West 15th Street, New York 11, New York.



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#### APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATION
WITH THE JAPAN COUNCIL AGAINST THE A & H BOMBS

The June 5, 1961, issue of the "National Guardian," page 8, announced the formation of "The Provisional Committee For Cooperation with the Japan Council Against the A and H Bombs (No More Hiroshimas)" (PCCJCA&HB) for the purpose of participation by Americans in the gathering of delegates in Japan in August, 1961, to commemorate the victims of Hiroshima which was sponsored by the Japan Council Against the A and H Bombs.

On December 4, 1961, a source advised the financial records maintained by the PCCJCA and HB reflected the organization had changed its name to the United States Committee For Cooperation with the Japan Council Against the A and H Bombs (U. S. Committee).

On December 1, 1961, a second source advised that the U. S. Committee had sought Communist Party (CP) support after its founding and that after approximately six weeks later CP support was gained in the person of HERBERT APTHEKER, who wrote articles concerning the peace movement in Japan and attended the 7th World Conference Against the A and H Bombs held during August, 1961, in Japan.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, in its issue of July 30, 1961, on page 2, column 4, referred to Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER as a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

On July 2, 1963, the first source above advised that the financial records of the U.S. Committee reflected that the current address for the U.S. Committee is care of ALEXANDER MUNSELL, Box 29, Old Chelsea Station, United States Post Office, New York 11, New York.

On August 22, 1957, a third source stated that ALEXANDER MUNSELL was a member and attended meetings of the CPUSA Section covering the Lincoln Square area of New York City in about 1948 and 1949. The source stated these meetings were held at the Section Headquarters on West 72nd Street, New York City, and that MUNSELL stopped attending the CPUSA meetings at the time of the first Smith Act trial in New York City. This source continued that he had learned from other CP members that despite the fact that MUNSELL stopped attending meetings, he was still a CP member but did not want to be known openly as a CP member.

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APPENDIX

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA



The "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, relates the following information. In 1944 the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "communist leadership... strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 22, 1963, edition of "UE News," official organ of UE.





DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

DATE 1/31/64

FROM: 1/4 SAC, MOBILE (157-192)(RUC)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

IS - C 00:NY

Re Cincinnati letter to the Bureau, 12/11/63

The Mobile Office files contain no additional pertinent information concerning SHUTTLESWORTH. Mobile has no main file on him, and has conducted no active investigation concerning him; as he has not been known to reside in this Division.

One copy of referenced letter is enclosed herewith for Birmingham, inasmuch as SHUTTLESWORTH was formerly a resident of Birmingham, and it is requested that Birmingham furnish any additional pertinent information concerning him to Cincinnati.

2 - Bureau (RM)

2 - Birmingham (Enc. 1)(RM)

RLI INFORMATION CONTAINED

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1 - Cincinnati (RM)

1 - New York (100-149194) (RM)

1 - Mobile

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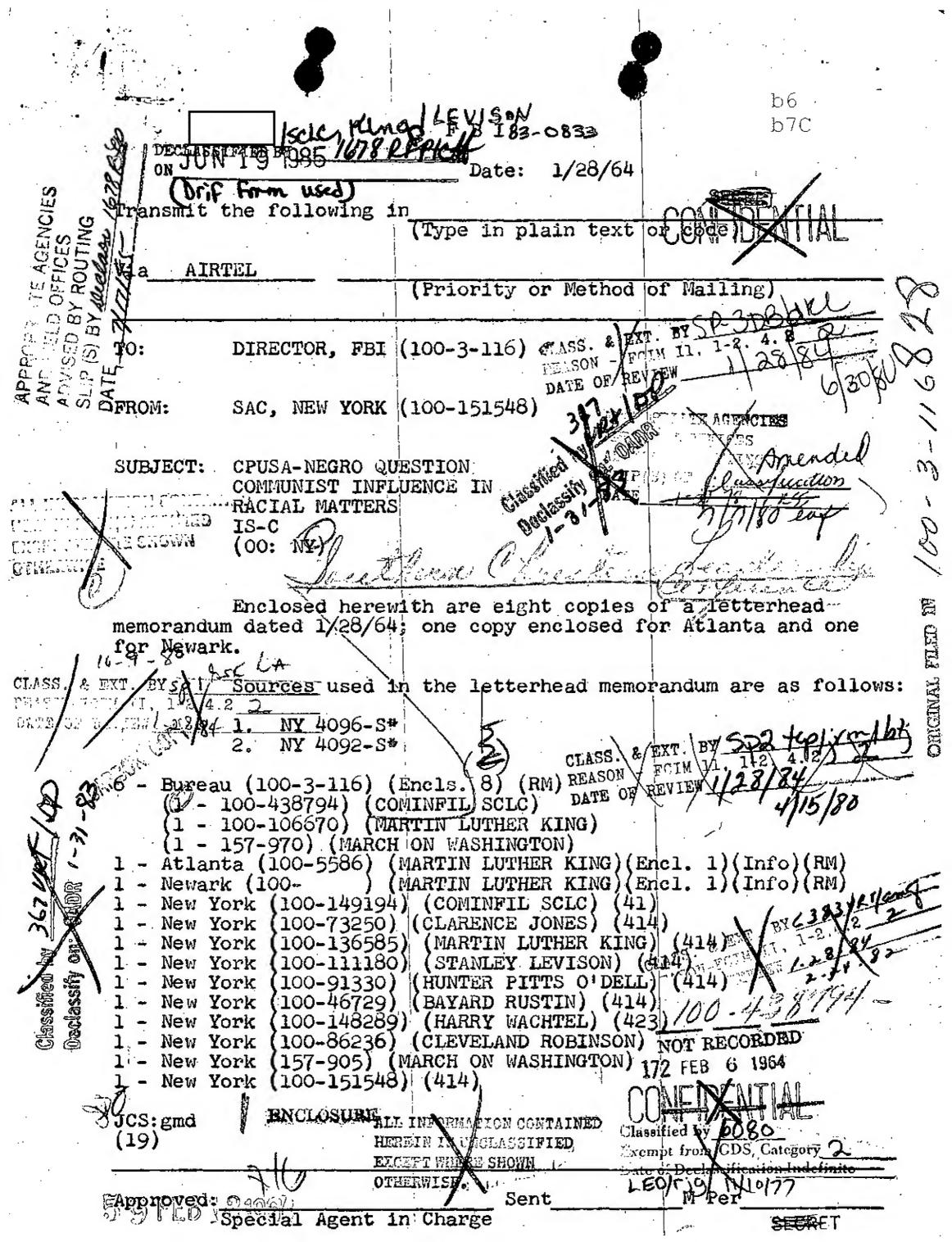
REV 100-438774-10

71964

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial of pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.



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NY 100-151548

3. NY 4212-S\*

4. NY 3810-S\*

5. NY 4099-S\*

Sources used in the characterizations are as follows:

Characterization of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL - NY 694-S\*

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON - NY 694-S\*.

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES

Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL - Anonymous source of the WFO, set out in report of SA 7/19/50; WFO, re "NLG; IS-C"

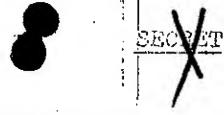
Agents who observed CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON on 1/24/64, were

NY 4092-S\* was unable to furnish any additional information concerning the "unity meeting" on 1/3/64.

Indices of the NYO contain no information identifiable with ADELE CANTOR.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4096-S\*, NY 4092-S\*, NY 4212-S\*, NY 3810-S\* and NY 4099-S\*. These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable positions of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

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AND THE S OFFICES

DATE\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to Bureau 100-3-116

ROUTING

**b**6 b7C New York, New York January 28, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFF 関 3-/3-85

Re:

Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

SLIP(3) OF MOn January 23, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information: which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Theresa/Butcher, an employee of the Gandhi Society Office, on that date. Butcher advised Jones that the Gandhi Society is overdrawn at the bank by \$400.00. Jones indicated to her that the Gandhi Society was attempting to borrow money.

(On January 23, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Bill Alexander, who serves as an accountant for the Gandhi Society, contacted Clarence / Jones on that date. During the course of their conversation, Alexander said that he plans to see Mortimer Caplin (Internal Revenue Service) personally when he goes to Washington, D.C., for the purpose of talking about the Gandhi Society's tax exemption.

10n January 23, 1964, the second confidential source, furnished information that Clarence Jones stated on that date he had just returned from a conference with Martin Luther King. Jones stated that at the meeting they discussed the accomplishments

> locument contains neither recommendations for conclusions of the FBI. It is the property the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and 3 its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DATE OF REVIEWA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERÉIN IS VACLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE OF REVI

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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(in the civil rights movement) for 1963, and the program for 1964. Jones mentioned that King had given him the job of reorganizing the New York Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Jones mentioned that Ruth Bailey, an employee of the New York Office of the SCLC, "will stay on but in a limited capacity".

Jones also mentioned that Martin Luther King will be in the New York area on February 5, 1964, to give a speech at Drew College in Madison, New Jersey, and he said that King would be in New York City, on February 6, 1964, for the purpose of giving a talk at the New York School for Social Research.

The source also furnished information that Harry Wachtel contacted Jones on January 23, 1964. Wachtel advised Jones that Martin Luther King plans to have a Gandhi Society lunch on February 6, 1964 (in New York City). Wachtel stated that King would be available from noon until 2:30 PM on that date. Wachtel also indicated that King would take that deportunity to discuss the "perspectives of the civil rights movement in 1964 and evaluate 1963". Wachtel also indicated that King would be in New York on the 31st (of January) for a "unity meeting".

On January 23, 1964, the first confidential source furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Theresa Butcher, an employee of the Gandhi Society Office, on that date. Jones instructed Butcher to make reservations for 25 people on February 6, 1964, for lunch at the Dorset Hotel (30 West 54th Street, New York City), and he instructed that the reservation be made in the name of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, Incorporated, by Clarence B. Jones and Harry H. Wachtel. Jones mentioned that Bill Alexander, who serves as accountant for the Gandhi Society, was able to arrange a \$6,000 loan for the Gandhi Society.

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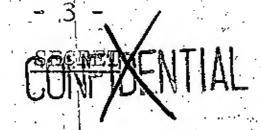
Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

CONFINENTIAL

On January 23, 1964; a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Bayard Rustin stated, on that date, the March on Washington Office is being closed on January 24, 1964, and that he would be at the War Resisters League, a pacifist Organization. Rustin also stated that he had been offered two jobs: one as Project Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which he plans to reject, and the other as Special Assistant to Martin Luther King, which he plans to accept: Rustin indicated that he would have an office in New York, and that he would serve as liaison with labor and white church groups and would be in charge of direct action projects. He stated that he would have nothing to do with fund raising.

Ton January 23, 1954, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished 7 information that Stanley Levison, on that date, told his secretary, Tonie Hamilton, that Adele Cantor (who is related to Gloria Cantor: is going to b7C would for the Southern Unriguian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The source also furnished information that Levison contacted Adele Cantor on that date. Levison told her that Clarence Jones had "cleared everything". Levison mentioned that the only problem in regard to getting Adele to work immediately is that Jack O'Dell is going to school to get his degree and that this week and next he will be taking examinations. Levison told her that O'Dell said that he would be glad to get together with her after his examinations. Levison indicated that she would start her employment with the SCLC after "we...get together with Jack -O'Dell". In answer to Adele's question on when she could plan to start her employment with SCLC, Levison said that it would be a week from Monday (February 3, 1954). Levison advised her that he would be in touch with her in order to let her know where to report for work. Levison told her that he would mail her a form for the withholding (tax) which she could fill out and send back.



Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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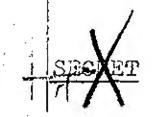
On January 24, 1964, the second confidential source furnished information that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones plan to meet on that date.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on January 24, 1964, observed Stanley Levison entering 165 Broadway, New York City (the building in which Clarence Jones has his law office), at 1:35 PM. At 1:40 PM, Agents observed Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison departing from 165 Broadway, and at 1:46 PM; they entered Childs Restaurant, 196 Broadway, New York City, where they are lunch. At 2:45 PM, they left the restaurant and separated.

On January 24, 1964, the second confidential source furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Jack Greenberg, who is an Attorney with NAACP Legal Defense Fund, on that date. Jones told him that he and Harry Wachtel had an extensive talk with Martin Luther King and the SCLC Board and that a formal vote was taken by the SCLC authorizing Jones and Wachtel to work out a formal working relationship between the SCLC and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. Jones stated the relationship will deal with legal matters in which the SCLC is interested. Jones said that this will be a significant year for Martin Luther King and the SCLC and it would neep Greenberg, the NAACP, and Connie Motley (who is an Attorney for civil rights causes and who is running for the New York State Senate) to be in on it. Jones said he would like to meet with Greenberg, Motley and Wachtel, on January 30, 1964, at 1:00 PM.

LON January 24, 1964, the second confidential source furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Cleveland mobinson, who holds an executive position with District 65 of Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), on that date, Jones told Robinson that it is urgent that they meet. Jones said Martin Luther King has delegated him to discuss with Robinson "the labor advisory"

CONFIDENTIAL CONFISENTIAL



Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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situation and also the problem of Bayard (Rustin)". Jones said that King also asked him to discuss these two problems with Stanley Levison. They agreed to meet at Robinson's office, at 2:00 PM, on January 31, 1964, in order to discuss these problems.

On January 26, 1964, a fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Stanley Levison contacted ann Jones, who is the wife of Clarence Jones, on that date. Levison told her that Bayard Rustin has been made director of the school boycott. When Clarence Jones was advised of this, he remarked that it was "interesting".

In "The New York Times" of January 26, 1964, there appears an article captioned, "School Boycotts Are Set in 5 Cities". In this article, it was stated that Reverend Milton A. Galamison, director of the proposed February 3 school boycott in New York, said that Bayard Rustin would organize the New York Demonstration. Mr. Galamison said Rustin would round up labor union support, speed fund raising and do such things as organize motorcades. This is to be a demonstration against segregation.

The March on Washington, which took place in Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963, was a civil rights demonstration.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who is also known as Jack O'Dell, was formerly employed as Administrator for the SCLC Office in New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 17, 1962, that as of July, 1962, Hunter Pitts O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), as a member of its National Committee.

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Fe: Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1963, that as of July 16, 1963, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the CPUSA.



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Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence in Racial, Matters Internal Security - C CONFIXENTIAL

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel for the Ganchi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on Hebruary 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he know during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Yarry H. Wachtel is the Special Counsel for for the Gandhi Society For Human Rights, 15 East LOth Street, New York City. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. 24

On March 5, 1914, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Machitel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.



Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFINENTIAL

The "New York Morald Tribuno" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Mustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 11936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

### APPENDIX

# SECRETIAL

#### NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

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OF THE PARTY A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

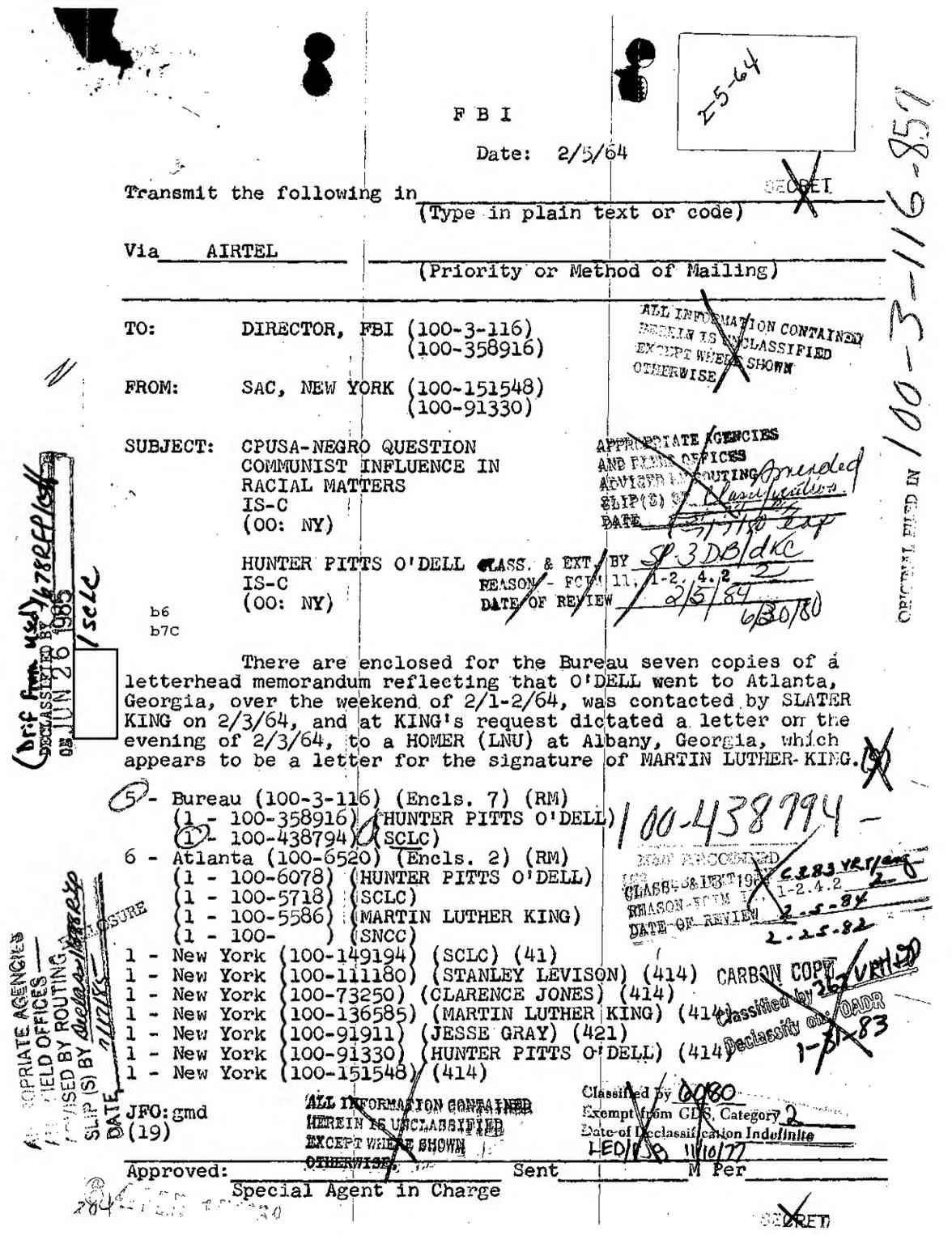
Transference description in the last backbacks

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front!
  (Special Committee on Un-American
  Activities, House Report 1311 on the
  CIO Political Action Committee,
  March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

  (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party Itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"







NY 100-151548

It is believed that this was an outgrowth of a conference which O'DELL attended in Atlanta over the 2/1/64 weekend.

Atlanta should attempt to determine the identity of HOMER (LNU), who apparently is involved in the Albany movement.

New York is in possession of the complete text of the letter dictated by O'DELL, which will be forwarded to Atlanta by separate letter. Atlanta should alert its sources to attempt to obtain a copy of the letter which, it appears, will be sent under the signature of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

New York is not, at present, in possession of information concerning the nature of the conference attended by O'DELL, CAMPBELL and GRAY in Atlanta, over the weekend of 2/1/64.

The sources used in this letterhead memorandum in the order of their use are: NY 3810-S\*: NY 694-S\*; and NY 4171-S\*.(8)

This memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from the above sources reflecting highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the United States.





File No.

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bureau 100-3-116

Bureau 100-358916 APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND MELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) BY Auctors 1628 P. Re: DATE 7/17/85

APPRICATE LANGUES ADVISED BY ROUTING MENDER AND PLETS OFFICE SITP(S) OF STREET

New York, New York February 5, 1964

MASS. & EXT BY REASON - FORM 11 DATE OF REVIEW

Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 REPICH 3-13-85 ISELC

On January 30, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, on that date, Stanley Levison was in contact with Jack O'Dell and asked about getting together. O'Dell said that he was going to Atlanta, Georgia, for several days and would arrange a date with Levison on his return. During their discussion, Levison mentioned that Martin (Luther King) was going to meet with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee to talk things over. Levison said the problem is that a person named Ella Baker is involved, that she is not stable, and that the most trouble seems to stem from Wyatt (Walker). (3)-

Levison also said that he saw Bevel after a War Resistors League dinner and that Bevel thought there would be trouble until they get rid of Wyatt. ( )-

It is noted that Levison has been attempting to get together with O'Dell to have O'Dell assist Adelle Cantor in taking over the New York Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).(3)-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and as verify its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. DATE OF REVIEW

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> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIX IS PRODASSIFIED

> > REASON

DATE OF REA

EXCEPT RE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6080 Exempt from OD\$, Category Late of Declassif ation Indefinite



Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

> Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

> > Wyatt Tee Walker is the assistant to Martin Luther King in the operation of the SCLC, and James Bevel is a Field Secretary for the SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1962, that as of that time, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) as being a member of its National Committee.

The second confidential source advised in July, 1963, that as of that time, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the CPUSA.

The first confidential source advised on February 1.7 1964. That, on that date, Stanley Levison was in contact with Clarence Jones, who stated that O'Dell was going to Atlanta at the invitation of Bevel to attend a conference.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 26, 1957, Identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL)

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.





Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 31, 1964, that, on that date, O'Dell told James Campbell that he and Jesse Gray had cancelled their scheduled Delta Airlines flight to Atlanta on the night of January 31, 1964, and were leaving on the morning of February 1, 1964. Campbell thereafter changed his reservations so that he could go with O'Dell and Gray.

James E. Campbell is a New York school teacher with whom O'Dell resides at 488 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

Albert Jackson, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1945 to 1952, and from 1958 to September, 1962, advised on May 27, 1959, that Jesse Gray, who had been the Organizer of the Harlem Region CP, was then a rank and file CP member.

Later on January 31, 1964, according to the fourth confidential source, O'Dell was in contact with Edwina Smith and told her they would be in Atlanta on the morning of February 1, 1964. He told her there would be three of them and he arranged for her to pick them up.

Edwina Smith is Secretary to the Program Director of the SCLC.

The fourth confidential source advised on February 3, 1964, that, on that date, O'Dell was contacted by Slater King, who said he had talked with Dr. (Martin Luther) King, who agreed to get "this letter" off. Slater King asked O'Dell to draft something on this "for us" and to call it down. Slater King indicated that Martin Luther King was leaving town on Wednesday (February 5, 1964) and that he, Slater King, would like to get it to him by February 4, 1964. Slater King stated that he had said to him that that was a wonderful suggestion "Jack" gave and he agreed.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

It is noted that Hunter Pitts O'Dell uses the name Jack O'Dell.

Slater King is a civil rights leader in Albany, Georgia, who is active in the Albany movement.

The fourth confidential source further advised on February 3, 1964, that, later on that date, 0 Dell was contacted by an individual from Albany, Georgia, who was unknown to the source. O Dell dictated a letter to this person, which was addressed "Dear Friend" and which states that, "The leaders of our movement in Albany, Georgia, are facing long prison terms for their dedication to the cause of extending democracy in southwest Georgia". It states that there are persons there including Slater King who are being prosecuted for having organized peaceful non-violent demonstrations, that "We in the SCLC regard the Albany movement as one of the vital components of the freedom movement in the South".

This letter, as dictated by O'Dell, continues, "I believe that we must stand with the leaders of the Albany movement today in their hour of travail" and adds that, because of concern about what may develop if the indictments against the leaders of the Albany movement are allowed to stand, "I have accepted chairmanship of an ad-hoc committee for the Albany defendants". It asks that the recipient join "with me" in sending communications to the Attorney General asking that these indictments be dropped and that nights guaranteed by the First Amendment be upheld in Albany. (3)

The individual from Albany asked if the address should be "his" Atlanta address and O'Dell said it should be and should be on the stationery of the SCLC. O'Dell said that,

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Hunter Pitts O'Dell Internal Security - C

since the person from Albany wants to get "his" approval, he would suggest that, since "he" was leaving the next day it be phoned to "him" or to Dora and get "his" approval. O'Dell said the person from Albany should ask for 5,000 in Albany if the letter is approved and also asked that this individual find out the identity of the person in Atlanta who is in charge of getting the letter out.

Dora McDonald is Secretary to Martin Luther King, President of the SCLC in Atlanta.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 7/ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLOV. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/5/64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 72 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)	2 mil
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3.	(00: NY)	
<i>7</i>	DATE_7/17/85	
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Co 37	Sources used in the letterhead memorandum	1 1 1
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	1. NY 4092-S* REASON FRIM 11. 12 DATE OF REVIEW 1 3	184
į	2. NY 3580-S* (E) 4	7416/80
•	Sources used in the characterizations are	as follows:
	Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON - NY	694-8 <b>71</b>
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Characterization of CLARENCE JONES

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4092-S\* and NY 3580-S\*. These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable positions of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

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Re:

Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

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A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 27, 1964, that, on that date, the person who is editing Martin Luther King's forthcoming book, Hermine Popper, was in contact with Stanley Levison. They discussed this book with respect to King's handling of President Johnson and Levison commented that King is hesitant to praise Johnson too much because he is not sure of Johnson's final position on civil rights.

Popper discussed several items which appeared in a letter of King, written while he was in jail in Birmingham, which had not actually occurred at the time. Levison stated that King later edited this letter and inserted the additional material. He advised her to include it but to be very general, for example, in the part about police dogs attacking six unarmed Negro children, she should omit the six and put in the rest.

They also discussed the theme of the book which has to do with making the Negro movement for economic progress tie in with the President's war on poverty. Levison said that Clarence Jones told him that he, Jones, and King discussed this at length at the meeting in North Carolina and that they wanted the Negro movement to advocate economic progress, not only for the Negro, but for the poor whites in the South in order to tie in Negro economic progress with the President's war against poverty

It is noted that a Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) meeting was held at Black Mountain, North Carolina, in January, 1964, which was attended by Clarence Jones. The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for the SCLC for 1964.

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Re:

Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

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Levison and Popper also discussed the fact that Burke Marshall, of the Justice Department, had been scheduled to speak at the Urban League in Westchester County. Popper said she had heard that Governor Rockefeller had changed this because Marshall is a Democrat and that King had been substituted in Marshall's place. She said she did not want King to be used as a political pawn, Levison advised her to tell King about it and let King make up his own mind.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1963, that as of July 16, 1963, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

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SEGRET

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel for the Ganchi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL)

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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6/2-2	enclosed for Atlanta.	
3	Sources used in the letterhead memorandum are	1
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zations are Sources used in the character as follows:

Characterization of STANELY LEVISON -

NY 694-S\*

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES

This letterhead memorandum has been classified RET" because it contains information from NY 4092-S\*, NY 3810-S\* and NY 4099-S\*! These sources have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.



UNLED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Repty, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York February 5, 1964

Bureau 100-3-116

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States of America,
Negro Question, Communist
Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Con February 4, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones on February 4, 1964, stated that in four months the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) will take over half of the Gandhi Society office space, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 4, 1964, that, on that date, Stanley Levison was in contact with Ruth Bailey at the New York Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He advised Bailey that he would be at the SCLC office that day to show the new girl about the mailing lists.

It is noted that a person by the name of Adele Cantor has been engaged to take over the operation of the New York SCLC office.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Exempt from CDE, Category 1
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Communist Party United States of America, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Ruth Bailey is an employee of the New York Office of the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City.

On February 4, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Stanley Levison on that date. Levison mentioned that he had been at the SCLC office on that date and had found the place in "bad shape". Jones told Levison that "the matter has been changed to Friday", and Jones indicated that he has been attempting to contact Bayard (Rustin).

With respect to the foregoing information, it is to be noted that Martin Luther King wants to see Bayard Rustin on Friday, February 7, 1964, in New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1963, that, as of that time, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America.

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.



Communist Party United States of America, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

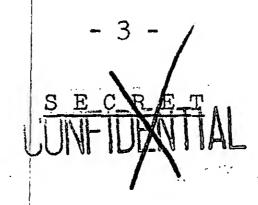
The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



2/11/64 Date: Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) AIRTEL Via (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) TO: (157-4-34)SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) FROM: (157-1036)CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS-C (00: NY) BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACIAL MATTERS (00: NY) Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 2/11/64, and one copy is enclosed for Atlanta. Bureau (100-3-116) (Encls. 10) (RM) 1 - 157-4-34) (BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION, NYC PUBLIC SCHOOLS) 1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) 1 - 100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN) 1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC) (1 - 100-3-104-34) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl.,1) (Info) (RM) 1 - New York (100-128388) (REV. MILTON A. GALAMISON) 1 - New York (100-130250) (THOMAS KAHN) (413) 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (414) 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (414) 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) - New York (100-129802) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED OOLS) 1 - New York (157-1036) (BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION, NYC PUBLIC 1 - New York (100-151548) (414) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED JCS: gmd (18)Approved: Sent in Charge

FEB 24 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-151548 NY 157-1036

Source used in the letterhead memorandum is NY 4212-S\*.

Source used to characterize TOM KAHN is Records of Selective Service, reviewed in January, 1961.

On 2/8/64, NY 4212-S\* furnished information indicating b6

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This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4212-5\*. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and Communist infiltration thereof. It is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.



### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-3-116. 157-4-34

New York, New York February 11, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED Communist Party, United States

of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

Boycott Demonstration New York City Public Schools Racial Matters

On February 8, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that a woman named June (phonetic) contacted Bayard Rustin on that date. June stated that an article appearing in the "Post" indicated that the civil rights leaders are divided, and Rustin replied that the papers are just confusing They mentioned Milton (Reverend Milton A. Galamison, the issue. who is chairman of the Citywide Committee for Integrated Schools), and Rustin stated if he (Galamison) should be ousted, Galamison would go out on his own and take the whole issue to the public personally. (人)

On February 8, 1964, the same source furnished information which indicated that Tom Kahn contacted Rustin on that date. Rustin mentioned that he had been up for half of the night with "the Negroes who have been fighting over the situation" (the movement to oust Galamison). Rustin mentioned an article

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Boycott Demonstration
New York City Public Schools
Racial Matters

appearing in "The New York Times" in which "they realize there is a fight going on but they don't know what the fight is about". According to Rustin, "the real fight is about Galamison and the fact that they want to replace Galamison with me as their leader". Continuing, Rustin said, "I can't do that because he has been in this movement for ten years and although he has made some mistakes you can't change horses in the middle of the stream without affecting the whole community, and I don't want to get into that because on the 15th of March, I am taking a new job with (Martin Luther) King as his man in the north". Kahn suggested that Rustin keep out of it, Rustin replied that he cannot stay out of it because if he does "they will elevate me and I have get to let Galamison know through discussions that I am not playing that game with those people".

Kahn asked Rustin if he took the job with King, would he drop the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Rustin replied that he does not intend to drop anything.

On February 8, 1964, the same source furnished information which indicated that Bayard Rustin contacted Velma (phonetic) on that date. Rustin pointed out to her that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Milton (Galamison) need to talk. He said that they agreed to meet at midnight tonight and talk things over Rustin mentioned that he is speaking tonight in New Nersey at an Americans for Demogratic Action (ADA) banquet. Rustin said in regard to his meeting with King that everything is almost settled and that he is going to work on the 15th of March. (X)(U)

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Boycott Demonstration
New York City Public Schools
Racial Matters

On February 9, 1964, the same source furnished information that Bayard Rustin was going to a meeting on February 9, 1964, at 4:00 PM, at Reverend Galamison's Church and that this meeting would probably continue until 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1961, that Thomas David Kahn admitted being a member of the Young Socialist League (YSL) from 1955 to 1957, and a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) from 1957 to 1961, and a member of the National Executive Committee of the YPSL during the same period.

**MARKET** 

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958. gmon.

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Boycott Demonstration New York City Public Schools Racial Matters

### YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL):

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL.

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Boycott Demonstration
New York City Public Schools
Racial Matters

#### YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League.

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 73 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Atlanta (100-5718)

2/13/64

Director, FBI (100-438794)

1 - Mr. Goble

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Advise the Bureau by return letter the exact caption and date of your last report in this matter, it being noted that the report was due 1/30/64.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

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AT T-2
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AT 1379-S\*

AT 1381-5\*

AT T-10 . 1

File Number Where Located

100-5718-271

Used to characterize HUNTER PITTS O DELL

Used to Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK.

Used to Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK.

Used to Characterize CORDY T. VIVIAN

Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA 7/19/50; at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C", used to characterize HARRY H. WACHTEL.

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AT 100-5718 RRN: elt

Identity of Source

AT T-11

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File Number Where Located

NY 1190-S\* used to characterize HARRY H. WACHTEL.

AT T-12

characterize CLARENCE JONES.

AT T-13 NY 3810-5\*

AT T-14 NY 4171-S\*

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified SECRET since it contains information from sensitive sources the disclosure of which could be detrimental to the national defense.

The Agents who observed EDWINA SMITH and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL on 2/1/64 were SA and SA

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- C\* -(COVER PAGE)

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AT 100-5718 RRN: elt

A news item in The Atlanta Journal dates Language 26, 1963, captioned "KING SAYS O'DELL LEFT SCLC JUNE 26" sets out the following information in part:

"Integration leader Martin Luther King said Thursday that Jack H. O'Dell, who was linked by congressional committees to a Communist party organization, worked twice for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"But King said O'Dell, a 39-year-old Negro, of New York, had left the SCLC for the second time on June 26 and is no longer associated with the movement.

"King called a news conference to deny a report in The Atlanta Constitution that O'Dell was currently employed by the SCLC in any capacity."

"King acknowledged that O'Dell 'may have had some connections in the past' with communism but 'we were convinced that he had renounced them and had become committed to the Christian philosophy of non-violence in dealing with America's social injustices.'

"King said O'Dell left the SCIC on June 26 by 'mutual agreement' because of concern that his affiliation with the integration movement would be used against it by 'segregationists and race baiters.'

"The Constitution described O'Dell as director of the SCLC New York office. A staff employee who answered the telephone Thursday in New York told United Press International O'Dell was still with the office as 'administrator' of the New York operation.

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper in its July 26, 1963, edition carried an article captioned "REV. KING DENIES O'DELL LINK BUT HIS OFFICE IN N.Y. DIFFERS" which sets out the following information in part:

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AT 100-5718 RRN: elt

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"Dr. Martin Luther King denied Thursday that a man previously identified as a Communist Party organizer is presently employed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

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"But the Negro leader said, in answer to a question by United Press International's Al Kuettner, that he could not explain why a UPI investigation Thursday morning found that the man, Jack H. O'Dell, was identified by SCLC's New York office as an 'administrator' with the organization.

"UPI said a staff employee who answered the telephone at the SCIC New York office Thursday morning said O'Dell was still with the office as 'administrator' of the New York operation. Later in the day the same office told the UPI he was not connected with the agency and had no knowledge of his whereabouts."

"The delegation said that King and the SCLC agreed to remove O'Dell from the SCLC staff on June 26, but indicated that it may have been that O'Dell had responded that it would take until around July 15 for him to clear his effects from the office."...

learned that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, who is also known as JACK O'DELL, is still "in and out" of the New York Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK HAO'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee according to AT T-2.

AZ T-1 also stated on October 16, 1963 that BAYARD RUSTIN of New York City, who was the Director of the "March on Washington" held some position with SCIC

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in 1960 and 1961.

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closely with O'DELL AT T-1 said he believed RUSTIN to be a Communist because he associates closely with O'DELL and because he is connected with groups like "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell".

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned, "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". The article stated that in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941, after the Nazi attack on Russia.

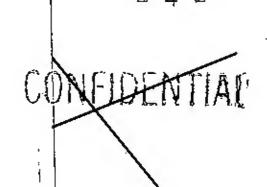
The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-Communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

A Characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell is included in the Appendix of this report.

A copy of the program of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference b6 held in Richmond Virginia. September 24 - 27, 1963, was b7C made available by of the Richmond b7D



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AT 100-571



Police Department. This program lists the officers and staff of Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Two Christian Le

On September 25, 1963, said that the program of activity of the Scuthern Christian Leadership Conference convention scheduled the following on September 25, 1963:

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The afternoon session was to be devoted to panel discussion and work stats on the topic of "Power of Non-Violence". JAMES M. HAWSON, Special Projects Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was to be the Moderator and the leaders were to be C. T. VIVIAN, Director of Affiliates, and JAMES HEVEL, Field Secretary, both of Atlanta, Georgia, and RAYARD RUSTIN, Deputy Director of the March on Washington from New York City.

LAWRENCE DUNEAR REDDICK, Frofessor, Coppin State Teachers College, 2500 West North Avenue, Daltimore, Maryland, currently resides 3704 Winterbourne Road, Eastimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, AT T-4 advised that he was told that REDDICK was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Farty.

intelligent Wegro," who appeared to be "one of the Party encyclopedia", whose "knowledge of the written word is tremendous, and a source of information on Socialism and Communist here and in the Soviet Union."

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On February 5 and 11, 1954, Reddick was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at Atlanta, Georgia, at which time he advised that he has made the advancement of the Negro race his career, and has been working inthis behalf his entire adult life. He advised that because of this he has attended meetings of various groups that have had for their purpose the advancement of the Megre, even though he had, on occasions, recognized the fact that some of these groups were infiltrated and strongly influenced by the Communist Farty. REDDICK further advised that he had never been a member or sympathicar of the Communist Party. He advised that although he has no concern whatever for the Communist Parky, he considers himself as a liberal, even to the degree of being a "left of center liberal," but a non-communist, and even might be considered REDDICK advised that during the an anti-communist. past years, he had associated with a number of persons believed by him to possibly have been Communist . sympathizers, but being a liberal himself had always respected their beliefs and opinions, as these persons had always respected his opinions.

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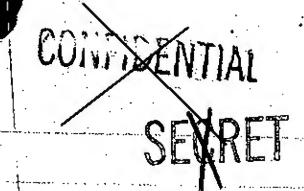
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A pamphlet published by Southern Christian Leadership Conference captioned "Seventh Annual Convention September 24-27, 1963, Richmond, Virginia," sets out under officers on Page four, one Dr. L. D. REDDICE of Baltimore, Maryland, Listed as Historian.

HARRY H. WACHTHL is the Special Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights.

LATE-10 furnished information in December, 1949,7 that HARRY H. WAGHDEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the Mational Lawyers Guild (NIA).

on March 5, 1944, AT This furnished information which revealed that the name MARKE WASHING was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Farty at 26 Court Street. Brooklyn, New York.

Hegarding HARRY WASHELL's wife, LEGWORA, it is noted that AT Wall formished in Formation on Marsh 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Rath Beach Glub of the Rings County Communist Earty.

A Characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is included in Appendix of this report.

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A2 100-5718 RRN: e1t

1 Counsel for SECRE

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES
as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early
1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership
in the Labor Youth League.

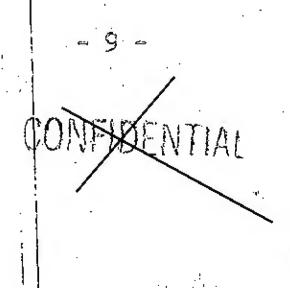
The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CLARENCE JONES said O'DELL was going to Atlanta, Georgia, at the invitation of (JAMES) BEVEL to attend a conference, nature of conference unknown. A copy of the program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference National Convention mentioned above lists JAMES L. HEVEL as Field Secretary for Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

AT T-14 stated on January 31, 1964, that C'DEBL arranged with EDWINS SMITH to be met by her in Atlanta on the morning of February 1, 1964.

The above mentioned program also listed EDWINA SMITH as Secretary to the <u>Frogram Director of the Southern</u> Christian Leadership Conference.

of Investigation observed 0'DELL and two unknown companions arrive at the Atlanta Airport at 11:15 a.m. on Delta Flight 973. 0'DELL and his two companions were met at Cate 55 by EDWINA SMITH, Secretary to the Frogram Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. 0'DELL and EDWINA were observed to embrace as soon as 0'DELL left the lobby of Cate 55. Agents observed SMITH drive 0'DELL and his companions in a blue Volkswagen sedan with 1963 Georgia tag 105536, to the Interdenominational Encological Center on Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia.



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O'DELL and his companions, along with EDWINA SMITH, were observed to enter 653 Beckwith Street, S. W., which is one of the dormitories of the Interdenominational Theological Center!

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APPENDIX

AT-100-5618

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, 'the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'..."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company, on April 9, 1962, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

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AT-100-5618

APPENDIX



CONFIDENTIAL

### "THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild:"

- 1. Cited as a Communist front.
  (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
- Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

  (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950).
- 3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, P. 91).

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### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, Georgia February 14, 1964

Title

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA

dated 2/14/64 captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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CUNFIDENTIAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## *Aemorandum*

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116)

DATE:

2/10/64

FROM

SAC, HONOLULU (100-6313)

SUBJECT:

CP, USA

NEGRO QUESTION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The Bureau has previously been advised that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING was scheduled to speak in Hawaii.

The January 28, 1964, issue of the "Honolulu Advertiser," a daily newspaper of Honolulu, reported that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING would speak at Honolulu on February 18 and 19, 1964, for the Monolulu Council of Churches and the University of Hawaii's Symposia Committee. The article stated that KING would speak at 7:30 p.m., February 18, at the

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7 - Bureau (RAM)
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(1)- 100-438794 - Cominfil, SC

(1 - 100-106-670 - Martin Luther King)

(1 - 25 - 330971 - NOI)

(1 - CORE)

(1 - 157-398 - White Citizens Council)

- Atlanta (info) (PERSONAL ATT. SAC)(RAM)

(1 - 100-6520 - CP USA, Negro Question)

(1 - 100-5586 - Martin Luther King)

(1 - 157-169 - Wyatt Walker)

(1 - 100 - 5718 - SCLC)

New Orleans (info) (PERSONAL ATT. SAC)(RAM)

(1 - White Citizens | Council)

(1 - W. J. Simmons)

New York (info) (ATT, ASAC RONEY) (RAM)

(1 - CORE)

(1 - James Farmer)

(1 - CP Negro Question)

Chicago (info) (PERSONAL ATT. SAC) (RAM)

(1 - 100 - 35635 - NOI)

(1 - Muhammed John Ali)

(1\_- CP, USA, Negro Question)

CP, Negro Question)(info)(PERS. ATT. SAC)(RAM)

- San Francisco (info) (PERS. ATT. SAC) (RAM)

L MEP, CUSA, Negro Question)

(22)

1 - Honolulu (100-6313) LSB:ejg

-- FEB 18 1964

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Central Union Church and at noon to university students and faculty, followed by a reception hosted by the East-West Center Grantees Association. The article stated that KING would give a featured talk at the Kawaiahao Church's Annual Pre-Legislative "God and Country Service" at 8:15 a.m. on February 19, 1964.

A further article in the February 8, 1964, issue of the same paper set forth that two officers of two civil rights groups, the Black Muslims and the White Citizens' Council, were scheduled to speak at a student-sponsored program on the University of Hawaii campus. The four who have been invited and have accepted are Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, representing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from Atlanta; MUHAMMED JOHN ALI, National Secretary of the Black Muslims, from Chicago; JAMES FARMER, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, from New York; W. J. SIMMONS, representing the White Citizens' Council, of Jackson, Mississippi.

According to the article, costs of their visits will be underwritten by the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii (ASUH), which is sponsoring a Civil Rights Week on the campus February 17-20.

Each of the four will speak at noon on different days. The public is invited. Each will answer questions from the floor. MUHAMMED JOHN ALI will speak Monday, February 17; FARMER on Tuesday, February 18; KING on Wednesday, February 19, and SIMMONS on Thursday, February 20.

MIKE CUTLER, an ASUH Civil Rights Week Committee member, said the purpose of the week is to further the knowledge of the people of Hawaii to the sweeping national revolution in civil rights.

FBI Date: 1/30/64 Transmit the following in b6 (Type in plain text or code) b7C AIRTEL Via Priority or Meth DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-116) TO FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-151548) SUBJECT: CPUSA NEGRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS-C (00:NY)Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 1/30/64, and one copy for Atlanta. The source used in the letterhead memorandum is NY 4092-S\*. REASON Bureau (100-3-116) (Encl 8) (RM) DATE OF REVIEW (COMINFIL SCLC) 1-100-438794} 1-100-106670) (MARTIN|LUTHER KING) (RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, BOYCOTT OF NYC PUBLIC 1-157-SCHOOLS, 2/3/64) ENCLOSURE 1-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 1) (Info) 1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) 1-New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (414) 1-New York (100-136585) (100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON) 1-New York l-New York (100-91330) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (414) l-New York 1-New York (157-1036) (RACIAL DEMONSTRATION) PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 2/3/64) (412) 1-New York (100-151548) (414) Classified by CARBON COPPLESSIFICATION Indefinite JCS:rmv (16)ALL INFREMATION CONTAINED lassifi**ed** SHOWN NOT RECORDED 174 FEB 10 1964

NY 100-151548

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Sources used in the characterizations are as follows:

Characterization of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL - NY 694-S\*

Characterization of CLARENCE JONES

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4092-S\*. This source has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof, and it is felt that this classification is necessary in order not to joepardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

The source was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the "Rustin matter."

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#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to Bu 100-3-116 File No.

New York, New York January 30, 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972TAKE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PUTTE OFFICES ADVICED BY BOUTING SLIP(S) CIL DATE

Communist Party, United States of America -Negro Question Communist Influence in

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Racial Matters!

Internal Security - C

On January 29, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which indicated that Clarence Jones contacted Stanley Levison on that date. During the course of their conversation, Levison stated that Adele Cantor starts to work (for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) ) on Monday (February 3, 1964) and that he and Jack (O'Dell) will get together with her to explain her duties. Jones stated that Ruth (Bailey), an employee of the New York Office of the SCLC, will get all of her back pay and that she will be given the opportunity to stay with the SCLC but not in the position she holds now. Jones mentioned that Ruth has been told a specialist is replacing Jack. Levison asked if it would be all right for Adele Cantor to work at the Gandhi Society while doing her SCLC work so that she would not be with Ruth at least until after "the matter of Bayard (Rustin) is settled."

Re:

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Classified by 40080 Exempt from OS, Category Date of Declassification Indefinite

BY 633

DATE OF RE

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Re: Communist Party,
United States of America Negro Question
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Levison suggested that since the school boycott may fail because of lack of interest, Bayard (Rustin) should call Martin Luther King and suggest that King cut tapes to be played every half hour on those New York City radio stations "beamed at Negroes" suggesting that they boycott the schools. Jones indicated he thought this was a great idea, and Levison said he would arrange the financing of this. Levison also said if King does not have time to cut these tapes, Bayard should do it. Levison advised that "this radio technique" has worked in the past and should work now.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who is also known as Jack O'Dell, was formerly employed as Administrator for the SCLC Office in New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 17, 1962, that as of July, 1962, Hunter Pitts O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) as a member of its National Committee.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in July, 1963, that as of July 16, 1963, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the CPUSA.



Re: Communist Party,
United States of America Negro Question
Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The New York City school boycott, which is scheduled to take place on February 3, 1964, is a proposed demonstration protesting segregation in the public schools. Bayard Rustin has been given the task of organizing the New York demonstration.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET



Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, page 7, column 1, contains an article captioned "Thurmond Assails A Leader of March". The article stated that, in answer to charges by Senator Strom Thurmond, Bayard Rustin admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. Rustin also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", issue of February 25, 1957, page 1, column 1, contained an article which stated that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the Communist Party National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-7-64 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Sent

cial Agent in Charge 58 FEB 2619

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The first confidential source mentioned is and the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON IS NY 694-S\*. The sources used to characterize Freedomways Associates are NY 2359-S\* and NY 694-S\*.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it reflects that "Freedomways" magazine has been using the 1963 mailing list of MARTIN LUTHER KING'S SCLC and that STANLEY LEVISON is assisting in the reorganization of the SCLC office in New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FITTIN OFFICES NOVIEW DE FOUND INC

SLIP(S) OF CAR

New York, New York February 14, 1964

Bureau 100-3-116 100-434819

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Communist Party, United States of America - Negro Question Communist Influence In Racial Matters Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated Internal Security - C

On February 12, 1964,

E.J. Creeden Company, 118 East 25th Street, New York City, the company which handles mailings for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), furnished the following information:

In the latter part of January, 1964, the Creeden Company stenciled 5,000 envelopes for Freedomways Associates with names and addresses from several lists which are maintained by the company for the SCLC. One of the lists from which names and addresses were taken is the 1963 SCLC list which is the current and best list. Arrangement for Freedomways Associates to use the SCLC lists was made by Ruth Balley, an employee of New York Office of the SCLC, who contacted Finnerty and gave him permission to stencil the envelopes for Freedomways Associate When the envelopes were stenciled, they were returned to Freedomways Associates and it is not known what was mailed in them.

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Exempt from GDA Category 2

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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Freedomways Associates, Incorporated Internal Security - C

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, imporporated, publishers of the magazine "Freedomways", 1s attached to this memorandum.

On February 9, 1964, a confidential source furnished information reflecting that Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, on January 31, 1964, paid the Creeden Company \$35.29 for stenciling envelopes.

This same source, on February 9, 1954, furnished information reflecting that Freedomways Associates was preparing a mailing of a printed letter from James Baldwin praising "Freedomways" magazine for its articles on the civil rights crisis and stating that he was renewing his subscription for two years. This letter which is addressed "Dear Friend", contains the printed signature of James Baldwin and asks the recipient to join him in subscribing to "Freedomways" at once.

The source was unable to advise whether the envelopes stenciled by the Creeden Company were used for the mailing of the Baldwin letter.

James Baldwin is a well known Negro author.

advised on February 12,

1964, that on February 7, 1964, he was visited at the Creeden

Company by a Mr. Levison and a Miss Cantor.

that Levison told him that Cantor is going to take over the

operation of the New York Office of the SCLC and that they were

looking for a new location for the New York Office. Levison

said that they visited the Creeden Company to check on the SCLC

mailing lists maintained there.

that, on

instruction from Levison, the Creeden Company is running a galley

of the 1963 SCLC list which is to be used to check against the

old lists.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Question
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

CONFIDENTIAL

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated Internal Security - C

Levison furnished his telephone number as MU 4-2932. The Manhattan Telephone Directory lists Stanley D. Levison, 6 East 39th Street, as the subscriber to this number.

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A second confidential source advised in July, 1963, that, as of that time, Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA).

Adele Cantor has been obtained by Stanley Levison to take over the operation of the New York Office of the SCLC.

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APPENDIX

### PREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25. 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.







### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
Bureau 100-3-116
100-434819

New York, New York February 14, 1964

Title

Communist Party, United States
of America - Negro Guestion
Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security + C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated Character Internal Security - C

Reference New York letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

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2/13/64

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1 - Mr. Rosack

To:

OCTO ACIONES (100-6520-A) (100-5718)

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COMMUNIST PAIRT, CEAN DECRO QUESTION COMMUNIST INVESTIGE IN RACIAL MATTER INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Reallet dated 2/11/64 captioned as above, one copy of which was furnished to Birminghas.

The letterhead memorandum attached to referenced letter indicates that a state-wide meeting is to be held in Montgomery, Alabana, on 3/4/64. Information concerning the exact nature of this meeting is not set forth.

Atlanta and Dirminghom should contact logical informants and sources and advise the Eureau concerning all information available regarding this state-wide meeting. This information should be furnished the Eureau in memorandum form suitable for dissemination. This matter should be handled expeditiously.

The letterhead memorandum mentioned above is not being disseminated at this time. Information contained in this letterhead memorandum should be included in the reply to this communication to be furnished by Atlanta and Dirmingham.

TPR:rbm (8) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-30-79 BY SPORTS